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SENATOR GEORGE'S GREAT SPEECH.

On the 11th of June in the Senate of the United States, Senator George delivered a speech on Government grants to railroads, that has attracted wide attention and been most favorably received by the press. We of Mississippi do not boast of Mr. George's elequence, but of his ability to array facts and construe law, we do feel proud.

The way in which the Senator was constantly interrupted by both Democrats and Republicans, the former to encourage and the latter to break the force for the logic, shows that the speech is regarded by Senators as one of the ablest delivered on the important question. The great length of the speech prevents our publishing it, but we quote a little of it, and urge our readers to get it and read the whole of it.

In referring to the record of the two public lands to corporations the Sena-

I alluded to the former policy of the Government on the subject of railroad grants; and in this connection I may say that from the time of General 1860, no more than 30,000,000 acres for railroads, canals, or other public whole of it; and from that period to about 1875 the enormous quantity of over 179,000,000 acres of the public land was granted, and granted to private corporations, whereas the former grants were nearly always to the States in trust for the people of the States, for their use and benefit, and not to corporations. But about that time a change came over the policy of the Government, and, according to the statement. of the Commissioner of Railroads, 179,952,768 acres have been donated in aid of railroads.

Mr. Maxey-I will state to the Senator that my recollection is that the date of 1873 was the last grant. There has been no grant since 1873, I think.

Mr. George-Very well. Then thirteen years cover these grants against seventy five years; 30,000,000 acres in seventy-five years; 180,000,000 in thirteen years. That shows the change which came over the policy of this country about the beginning of the year 1861.

That amounts to 281,176 square miles-a very large amount. It is very difficult to comprehend it at once; so I will make some comparisons. It is just eight and a half times the size of the State of Indiana. It is four times as large as the New England States combined. It is larger than all the five great Northwestern States carved out of that magnificent donation of the State of Virginia to the States of this Union, It is twice as large as the empire of Great Britain, larger than the Republic of France, larger than the Empire of Germany, larger than any European empire except Russia

What I desire to call attention to is the gift which has been made by the Government of the United States, by the agent; and trustees of the people of the United States, out of their common property for the benefit of cor-

The value of this land is sometimes. spoken of as insignificant. I shall go into that more fully hereafter; but at this point I desire to say that, taking the average price at which the railroads have sold these granted lands, as shown by the Railroad Commissionrapiris, \$450 per acre, the present er's value, i'a unimproved value amounts to \$773,796,893. That is the gratuity which the Congress of the United States, simply the agents and trussees of the people of the United States, have taken from their property and donated to private individuals.

That is the general scheme, profigate and wasteful in the extreme. But when we come to the particular grant now before the Senate we find that the waste and profligacy has been even greater than the general average. The grant was in the States 12,800 acres of land for each mile of railroad built; in the Territories it was 25,600 acres; and in order to secure to the railroad company the full fruits of these profligate and wasteful grants of the public domain a strip of land extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, about 2,000 miles in length-120 miles in width in the Territories and 100 miles in width in the States-one-half of that land was reserved from settlement and improvement by the American people, reserved from the location

of the road till now, reserved now. On one-half of that magnificent empire, extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles in width in the Territories-and it is almost all settler has a right to place his foot to, build his cabin, or to clear his deld, except by the permission of this railroad c mpany.

The close of the speech is as fol-

It has been said that we have gone on and accepted various portions of this road after the time at which it was to be completed. That is a snare, Accepted! How ac-Mr. President. cepted? Was there any gift of that road to us? Was there any tender of it to us? Not a bit of it. All that has been done is this, that the agents and trustees of the American people have stood +i'+ntly by when this company in the pursuit its own business was building its own road, for its own use, for its own purposes and appropristing it to itself, and we have not told it, "you shall not have the land."

In some instances they have obtained patents for the land, and I infer from what I heard the other day in the Senate Chamber somewhere that after the patent had been issued that was an end of the controversy. A patent, as every other act performed by a public officer, is valid or i valid as it is done or made or issued in pursuance of law. Mr. Maxey-It is not title; it is the

evidence of title. Mr. George-That is all. No man, President or Secretary of the Interior, has a right without the authority of law and in obedience to law to convey one single particle of the property of

the American people to anybody else. But then it is said we have been negligent; that we ought to have spoken before; that we have been siting here and have not asserted our rights, and the railroad company has built what? Its own railroad, not ours, and that because we, the trustees and agents of the American people, have not discharged our duty, a right has been lost by the American people.

Against such a doctrine I protest. It is not found in the Constitution, nor is it found in the laws of the land. If there is anything settled, it is that no great parties touching the granting of negligence on the part of a public agent can prejudice the rights of the people. Their rights remain unaffected by the faithlessness and negligence of their

Upon that, sir, I plant this case, and upon that I urge on behalf of the millions of landless and hopeless Ameri-Washington to the 1st of January, can people, in behalf of the millions there are differences of opinion let of idle and striking laborers who of the public lands were ever granted are without employment, and who are insufficiently paid, that this great improvements. That embraced the domain, the heritage of the American people, shall not by our negligence, our failure to do our duty, be lost to them and their posterity.

> THE Meridian News indulges in the following stinging rebuke of Randall and other assistant Republicans:

"He who is not for us is against us, and these pretended Democrats who have set themselves firmly against their party in its efforts for a reduction of the tariff, ought certainly to have no place within the party councils. Protection is unquestionably a principle held with great tenacity by the Republican party, and is earnestly opposed by the Democrats. Those who hold to the principle of protection, have nothing in common with Democ racy, and should at once ally themselves with the Republicans. They ought to go and the Democratic party would be better for their departure.

THE Brooklyn Eagle things the following are the reasons why the people love the "Grand Oll Man:

The remarkable scene at the London railroad station on the departure of Mr. Gladstone for Scotland was a significant and fitting prologue of the great canvass which he is about to begin. What is the secret of the people's love and admiration for the wonderful old man? It is not so much the fact that he is the first and greatest of living Englishmen; it is not the charm of his matchless eloquence; it is not his genius and virtue, though all these are powerfully felt, but it is chiefly that in his person are incarnate the hopes and principles of British Democracy. Long live the people's

A RUMOR that there was a case of yellow fever in New Orleans has been investigated and found to be utterly false. There was a report here sometime since that cholera had appeared in New Orleans. That was also a mistake. Commenting on the ye'low fever canard, the Times-Democrat says the world may reast assured that New Orleans will act equarely in the matter and that the Board of Health will promptly give information of any contagious or infectious diseases.

A DISPATCH from Hazlehurst to the New Orleans Picayune indicates that Copiah will instruct for Hooker. The East and West precincts have already instructed for him and the correspondent says the county can be put down as solid for Hooker. Madison has instructed for Barksdale, and the contest grows exceedingly interesting.

It must have been humiliating for Randall and company to follow the lead of McKinley, a Republican, to secure the defeat of the Morrison bill.

THREE negroes are to be hung in

DEMOCRATS OF WARREN.

The Chairman of the County Demo-

plete, but if the Dem crats of Warren now until it is housed. With unfavor-State. In years [gone by she | was as soon as possible. the prey of cflicial thieves so long, that they actually created the sentiment among certain violous elements of scciety, that it was very unjust on the part of the people to insist that officials should not steal and "make" out There has been some reform in that respect but the reform can not ling them must be provided in the bills. ren reselve to do their duty, not only one year, but every year, and keep the party in the highest state of discipline and effectiveness. If all will do their duty, there will be but little for each of by those who perform no party work, which in the present condition of affairs is the most important duty of the good citizen.

Let all Democrata reselvé to attend the club meetings on the 9th of July, and all the delegates attend the county convention on the 12th. If them be freely and fairly discussed, and after the majority decides let harmony prevail.

We favor General Catchings' renomination and re-election to Congress. We think he is a man that will command respect in any assemblage of Americans, and decidedly the most industrious and attentive member we have had in the Lower House since the war. We know of no candidate in the party against him, but if the Democratic party of the District, in its wisdom, should select some other standard-bearer, we would carnestly support him. All we ask is the same fairness from others who may differ with us in opinion, and to that end, we urge all Democrats to attend the meetings, to guard against any unfair attacks on the candidate, after he is decided upon by the party.

THE OPPONENTS.

It is very significant that all those opposed to a wise reform of the war tariff, are defending some particular interest. In Pennsylvania it is remarkable that nearly all Republicans and many Democrats are Protectionists. In Ohio the wool producers are Protectionists; in Louisiana sugar makers are Protec ionists.

When Sam Randall and other assistant Republicans defeated the effort to discuss the tariff question, the New Orleans papers gleefully defended protection, and contained long articles on the beauties of the principle. Do they suppose that the causes them to assume such a singular attitude for Southern newspapers? In Tennessee there are some protection newspapers on account of iron. And so it goes. They all take Protection because it robs other industries to put money in their pockets. The cotton States are taxed for sugar. About one fourth of the State is sugar producing, and the New Orleans papers think Protection is a very beautiful misciple, because that little section of country surrounds New Orleans.

Up to this time Southern statesmen have not made any particular fight against the tariff on sugar, but from now on, we trust they will change their policy, and handle all unjust tariff taxation without gloves.

WE are informed that Rev. Mr. Black, of Lauderdale, Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, and other distinguished speakers are to take part in the Prohibition canvass in this county. The election comes off on the 17th of July, and the indications are that it will be a very exciting contest. We do not pretend to make any guess as to the result.

Twelve thousand callers greeted the mistress of the Waite House on the occasion of her reception last Friday evening. Streams of people poured in from nine until after twelve o'clock.

Ir is thought Congress wi'l be ready in the Territories-not one American Greenville next Friday, all for murder to adjourn by the middle of July.

The late unprecedented weather will cratic Executive Committee has re- have a very serious effect on the cotton quested you to assemble in your vari- crop. The plant cannot possibly be put ous city and county clubs on the 9th of | in condition to fruit to the best advan-July, to sel of delegates to a County tage even with good weather for the Convention to be held in Vicksburg on future. If the weather should prove the 12th of July. The specified object unfavorable in July or August or of the County Convention is to select September, something not at all imdelegates to the District Congressional probable, when we bear in mind that Conventin to be held in Greenville the unexpected happened so freely in June, the effect on the staple would We trust every good Democrat in be disastrous in the extreme. Rainy the city and county will attend to the weather in either month referred to, party duty expected of him. Not one would cause rot, destroy the blooms, year ago, a memora 1: County Conven. and almost certainly breed the army tion assembled in the Court-house, and worm. The best that can be said of already valuable results have been the cotton crop is that it may retrieve secured. The work is not yet com- itself with favorable conditions from continue to do their duty, and not able conditions of weather, either wet much is required of e. coone, the work or dry, or with worms, the will be completed so that the rich and crop must be cut very short. All the proud old county of Warren will be planters can do, is to use every effort one of the most prosperous in the to put their crops in a good condition

THE PENSION QUESTION.

The discussion in the House on Tuesday about the pension question will prove of interest, and we hope of value to the country. The Democratic of their positions a fortune in a year. party has taken the position that when pension bills are passed, a way of paybe lasting until the Democrats of War. That is good faith. We do not believe in Congress appropriating money to pay vast bills, there is no money on hand And we do not say this in any spirit of stinting the United States soldiers, one to do, and no mistakes to complain who preserved the Union. We are in favor of Southern statesmen going just as far, and acting just as liberally in the matter of pensions as a majority of Northern statesmen. In other words we think the South should agree to whatever amounts the North wants, but at the same time a way should be provided to pay the bills. Otherwise the measures will dwindle into mere clap-trap to catch the soldier vote. What the people want, is a just and liberal pension to every soldier deserving, and the way made easy to secure its payment without any sort of doubt.

WE publish elsewhere another voluntary tribute to the superiority of the concrete gravel pavement of Vicksburg, of which The Times-Democrat spoke some weeks ago. The gentleman who writes us on the subjectis not a resident of Vicksburg, but has been there frequently of late years and to New Orleans also, enabling him to compare the streets of the two cities; and he is convinced that the gravel pavement which has been so successiul in the Mississippi city would prove equally good here.

He calls attention to a matter in this connection to which The Times-Demccrat alluded in its late article, but did not dwell on-the satirary advantages of a good pavement such as this grav+1 affords. It does away entirely with the unpaved, muddy and filthy thoroughfares, which affect the comfort, if they do not the health, of the city during a rainy season; it does away with dampness and overflowed streets and all the evils that follow in their train. -New Orleans Times-Democrat.

We assure the citizens of New Orleans if they once give the concrete gravel a fair trial, they will never rest until #II their streets, not paved with stone, are graveled. The value to New Orleans of well graveled streets could hardly be estimated and the improvement is permanent.

THE annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held Southern people do not know what in Boston on the 11th and 12th of August. Gen. E. S. Butts, President of the Vicksburg Bank is a member of the Association, and will probably attend the annual convention.

> IT is probable that two brothers will run against each other for the Governorship of Tennessee. The Republicans have already nominated A. A. Taylor, and his brother Robert Taylor is the favorite with the Democrats.

> BEAR in mind the time of meeting of the Democratic Clubs in Warren. The time is the 9th of July, at noon for county clubs, and 8 p.m. for city

For lo, these many days, the cotton planter has looked nearer blue than

On Monday six inches of rain fell on the country surrounding Aberdeen.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, is still in Defroit, and, according to the Detroit Times, when not promenading on the leading avenues, can be seen sitting at the window of his parlor, just over the Russell House cigar stand, in his shirt sleeves, gazing contentedly at the multitude as they pass beneath his window.

Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23 .- The mud drum of the International cotton press exploded killing Adolphus Clark a colored firemen, and dangerously scalding George Ciann. Damage to building and machinery \$1,000.

THE COTTON CROP, IN DANGER, Another Secret Circular -- Mr. Pow-Warning to the

Knights of Labor. General Master Workman T. V. Powderly has issued another secret circular to the Knights of Labor, warning them against what he considers a plot to pack the General Assembly, to be held in Richmond next October, with politicians. Circular No. 23 is dated Philadelphia, June 12th, and reads as To the Order Everywhere, Greeting:

A member of the order, employed by a wealthy corporation, places the following letter in my hands. It is printed in circular form, and the presumption is that similar letters have been placed in the hands of others "reliable, trustworthy" men. The name of the firm sending out this document is withheld, in order to shield the member to whom it was sent. It is quite evident that the sender of the document did not know that its recipient was a Knight of Labor. The letter of instruction reads: (Confidential.)

DEAR SIR-You have been named as a reliable, trustworthy man, in whom confidence can be placed. You have it in your power to confer a lasting benefft upon your employer, and, at the same time, advance your own interests. We wish you to know something concerning the secret workings of the Kaights of Labor. You are urged to join that body and become thoroughly informed upon the minutest details of the management. If you can secure an election as delegate to the annual regard it as being inimical to our interests. If, af er your admission to the Knights of Labor, you succeed in initiating the most prominent local pel'ticians of your neighborhood, regardless of party, we will feel that you are working in the interest of your employers. We feel that having thrown yourself in communication with those who will secure for you an election to Louisville Times. the association named. We have given the keynote to future action, and will expect a faithful performance of duty on your part. Shoull you be discharged for any action you may take in the labor movement, your time will go on. Respectfully yours, -

Failing in breaking up the order by means of misrepresentation and rid:cule, its enemies would now resort to the political trick of packing the next General Assembly. Every effort must be put forth to prevent the nefarious scheme from being consummated. From now until the General Assembly meets we must expect to hear all manner of evil reports concerning the order, its members and officers. Everything that can be done to make the next General Assembly a failure will be done. When Washington at Valley Forge gave the order, "Put none but Americans on guard to night," the roll call of his entire army would not muster as many men as are to be found in a district assembly of the Knights of Labor, and the interests they represented were not so great. Let the word go along the line, from district assembly to the newest recruit, to put none but Kaights of Labor on guard at the next General Assembly. Scan well the characters, the records and the liabilities of those who will go to Richmond in Octaber.

Send no politicians there. end no creatures of corporations

Send no member there who would stamp the impress of communism or anarchy on the constitution of the

Knights of Labor. Send no members there who will not pledge to vote for the best men for the positions to be filled.

Send no members there who will not promise to do their part to enact just laws and to render obedience to them when paased.

Send no members because of their fine speech or oratory.

Remember that one or two shrewd persons obeying such instructions as are contained in the above letter, could pack a Convention to elect representatives to the General Assembly.

Be on your guard at every point; make no mistakes. Uninfluenced by friendship or hatred, you will select members of cocl judgment and wise Remember that many a dishonorable

person works at an honorable calling. In selecting representatives, see to it that the member is as honorable as the calling.

Bear in mind that the question to be discussed at the Ricamond General Assembly will be: Shall intelligent, prudent action on the part of organized labor manage the affairs of the worker, or shall we allow the inanimate thing called capital to regulate our affairs for us?

Let neither calumny, fear, ridicule, coercion, flattery, bribery, friendship, hatred, religious or political feelings influence you in selecting the representatives to the next General Assembly.

Remember the warning. Put none but Knights of Labor, true and tried, on guard at Richmond. T. V. POWDERLY.

A Boston girl has eaten so many candied violets this season that her admirers now say she is sweet enough to be picked.

The National Credit Is No More The National Credit Is No More solidly founded than the reputation of Benson's tapcine Plasters. They are known, appreciated and used everywhere in America—its hospitals and its homes. Paysicians, pharm-sents and druggists affirm that for promptness of action, certainty and range of curative qualities they are beyond comparison. Once used their unequalitied excellence recommends them, Tao public are again cautioned against the cheap, worthless and shameless initiation offered by medicious parties under the grise of similar-sounding names, as "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Three Seals" trademark and the word "Capcine" cut in the centre.

Beaten Almost to Death. LITTLE ROCK, June 21 .- Particulars reached here to-day from Eldorado, Union county, this State, of some vigilante work by a band of colored men in that community on Wednesday night last. A negro named Willis Ferdinend, a man of education and a recognized leader among his people, a candidate for the Legislature with a certainty of election, became too familiar with the wife of one Isham Jones, who went to Ferdinand and warned him to desist his attentions to his wife. Ferdinand failed to heed the warning and Isham collected some half dozen of his neighbors together on the night above named and took Ferdinand to the woods, stripped him to the skin and were beating him to death when the sufferer's cries brought assistance to his relief, who promptly interfered and saved his life. Jones says he first we and begged Ferdinand not to visit his house, and on his refusal to comply he thought the cheapest way to get rid of the nulsance was to whip him to death, and that he intended to do. Ferdinand was taken home, where he is said to now lie in a critical condition, his back being covered with welts the size of a man's linger.

South of Mason and Dixon's line Mr. Randall mustered six followers in a total of 117 Democratic Representa-Four of them were from tives. Louisiana, which was a protection State before Mr. Randall was born, and one from Baltimore, Maryland, which has been a protection city since conclave of the Supreme Assembly of the Baltimore & Otio railroad brought that order, it will be gratifying to those the first load of coal across the Potowho furnish employment to you. If mac, and one from Alabama. The latwhile acting in the capacity of delegate ter is the joint production of the you secure the passage of radical or Nashville Union, Birmingham Age revolutionary legislation, we will not and Sam Randall, and lives within sight of an iron-works and is a protectionist, of course. West of Ohio Mr. Randell mustered three Democratis one on the Pacific coast and two in the city of Chicago. Behold this great party leader's following. In the solid South he musters six; in the giant West two or three. His strength out these hints, you will at once place lies in the East. Where the carcass is there the carrion crow will hover .-

The Facts to be Made Known.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 23 .- Capt. Doughty, of the Portland fishing schooner, Ella M. Doughty, which was seized at Englishtown, C. B., last month, arrived in Halifax yesterday from the United States. He is on his way back to Cape Breton to again take charge of his vessel, bonds having been given by her owners. He will make a deposition of the facts of the Doughty case to-morrow.

Faith in the President and Con-

MONTREAL, June 23.-Hon. Mr. Chaplean, secretary of State, referring yesterday to the fishery question, said it might involve Canada in serious complications, but he had faith President Cleveland and congress. he had no doubt the question would shortly be brought to a practical and equitable solution.

A Salute of One Hundred Guns Fired.

New Obleans, June 23 .-- in New Orleans on receipt of news of reduction of liquor license, Capt. Sambola fired a solute of one hundred guns in



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ACED PEOPLE, WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN. Price, One Bollar per Bottle. The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md. EMOULET, LAGARDE & CO., New Orders, L. & Agentator Louisiana, Terras and Mississipply.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia

Balm.